

Hawaiian Gazette.

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OPPORTUNITY FOR WHITE MEN.

Mr. John M. Davis, in a letter published in another column, puts the problem of coffee cultivation in a more correct form than Mr. Luning did in the letter he sent to an American stranger, which we published last Wednesday. Mr. Luning "slaughtered" the cultivation of coffee. He stated some facts correctly, but to a person desiring to invest here, he failed to give most important facts, and so deceived him.

The evidence that "coffee will pay" is very complete, although the cultivation is hardly out of the experimental stage. Any one who seriously investigates the matter will discover that some men will always make a good living out of it, and very many men will not make a living out of it, or, indeed, out of any business they may engage in. Give this latter class, the Ewa plantation to manage, and it would be wrecked in a few years.

We have always believed that the profits to be made out of coffee raising, are largely over-estimated. It is one of the unfortunate incidents of business civilization, in the immediate age, that every man wants a fortune and not a mere living. The vast territory of the United States from the Missouri river to the Pacific is occupied by disappointed men, and heart broken women, who have failed to realize "fortunes," and in the struggle for it, have gone to the wall. Southern California is an extended hospital, with magnificent surroundings, filled with people who are down with financial typhoid fever, a great population waiting for tender mercies to bring them relief, through doses of boom medicine.

The same disease is here, and the symptoms of it are apparent among the coffee growers. The average man does not care to creep financially, before he can walk or run. He does not know how to value experience. "No business on a small scale" for him. If you suggest that the careful cultivation for a few years, of three acres of coffee land will teach him the business, he stares at you, says he, "can't wait," must "make something right off." He borrows money at high rates; damns the pessimists, and finally comes to grief. At the same time, there are white men, who know the value of experience, know the danger of branching off into new things, know the value of creeping before walking, who are doing well in coffee cultivation, and will make comfortable homes for themselves, and finally more than a living.

Both Mr. Luning and Mr. Davis seem to think that there is no room for "white" men here. That depends upon who the white men are. The vast territory, the vast resources of the United States have hardly been scratched. The opportunities for living business are to be found everywhere, provided there is the right brain in the man who is looking for an opportunity, and not for a soft snap. The men who can find no opportunities there will hardly find any here. It requires brains to see opportunities. A blind man can stumble over a soft snap. The late General Walker, one of the best of the writers on economics, said that two-thirds of the manufacturers of New England failed. The rest succeeded, and made the large profits, which make the West charge them with being "bloated bondholders." Brains did it.

In much correspondence with persons proposing to emigrate, and engage in coffee cultivation, we say, "the opportunity is excellent for the successful raising of

coffee on these Islands. Whether or not you can succeed, depends upon your own brains, energy, character. As we do not know what you have in these lines, we can give you no guarantee of success."

"WHOLLY OWNED."

The case of the China still creates considerable interest, and some very intelligent laymen are not able to understand, among other matters, why the Supreme Court could hold that the China was "wholly owned" by Col. Macfarlane, as the statute declares she must be, when he distinctly stated that only the legal title was in himself, and the real owners resided abroad. For the Court, or for a lawyer to make the opinion of the Court clear to the mind of the layman, would require a little essay on the history of the origin and growth of law, governing such cases. By however, putting another case, it may be better understood, that is, the nature of the difference between the real owner and the legal owner, as Col. Macfarlane claimed to be in the case of the China. If A. sells a suit of clothes to B. for \$25 and delivers it, and B. puts it on, but does not pay for it, who is the legal owner of the suit, A. or B.? A. made it, furnished the cloth, and the labor, and has received nothing for doing so. Who is the "owner" of the suit, until B. pays for it? The law says B. is the lawful owner, and A. cannot touch it. He may sue B. for the price agreed upon, get judgment against him, and issue execution, and if he can find the suit sell it at auction, and take the proceeds. And B. may, even if he does not pay for the suit, sell it, pocket the money, and if he is impudent enough, invite the unfortunate A. to "smile" with him out of the proceeds. And if B. chooses to sell the suit, for second hand stuff, before he has paid for it, the old clo' man gets a good title. If B. should say to the Government Assessor of Taxes, "I have not paid for this suit, you go and tax the tailor for it," the Assessor would reply, "your title is good enough for me."

The law holds that the suit is "wholly owned" by B. At the same time A. has a strong moral claim on it, but does not own it.

Strictly speaking, no man is the exclusive, or real owner of any property in his possession, so long as he is in debt. The law holds him to be a trustee for his creditors.

When, therefore, a man shows a bill of sale of a vessel, or of a horse, or a watch, the Court will not go behind that title, except in cases that have no bearing here. If it did, all business would soon be thrown into confusion.

If our law had declared that in order to register a foreign vessel, she must be wholly owned and paid for, by a Hawaiian subject, there would have been no registry of the China. The law was loosely drawn, and we must take the consequences.

PLANK FID-TEEN.

This plank of the American Union party, recommending the conversion into a public place of the shore residences for some distance south of the causeway at Waikiki, is rather a "funny" affair. It has the appearance of a stray plank snatched out of the drift wood, and nailed upon the platform, and it also has a look, that provokes the question, why is it there? For it would be just as proper to add another plank, to the effect that "all milk used in the city should be sterilized."

We all appreciate the need of more public places, and if it is necessary for the public good, every foot of shore residence at Waikiki or elsewhere must be taken. The absurdity of the plank is, in making it a solemn political policy to take any special piece of ground. It shows "hunger" in some direc-

tion. To urge the need of breathing places is one thing. To determine in advance of public thought or discussion, the details of the subject is another. This plank is quite like the old Kanaka's prayer, "give us all plenty of rain, 'Oh, Lord, but please fill my own taro patch up with water by two o'clock, as I want to go to a huanu."

The breathing places for those in moderate circumstances is the first need. Poor women and children have the first claim. Owing to its distance, the excellent Kapiolani park, is used mainly by "carriage" people. It takes time and money to get there on the tram cars. The mass of the people cannot use it. Time is a very important matter.

Mr. Thurston's suggestion was a most valuable one. Fill in about five acres on the southerly side of the harbor, within easy walking distance from the centre of the town. Make it a plaza. Plant the right kind of trees and erect lanais. The views from this spot are superb, the valleys and mountains to the East, Diamond Head on the South, and the Waianae range on the West, with the open sea and breakers in front. Abundant facilities for bathing can be furnished. It would be easily reached by boat, by car, and on foot. It should be made the most attractive breathing place in the city. Where one person would visit Waikiki, a hundred would visit this place.

At Waikiki, in front of the causeway, and fronting unoccupied shore to the North, there is abundant room for sea bathing, all that will be needed for an indefinite period in the future. At comparatively small expense, this frontage may supply every need.

No one can tell, at present, exactly what should be done. Public sentiment must be aroused and thorough discussion had. The American Union party has most important work on hand and it should not undertake to do too much. The boy's platform was sound enough, when he "wanted to be an angel." But in getting there, he found many washouts on the road, and the filling up took more time than he could spare.

Parks on the sea are needed, but it is not wise, or just, to bind the rank and file of a party to a special measure, until it is clearly understood.

COUNT OKUMA'S ARTICLE.

We republish Count Okuma's article, published in the September number of the Far East. He follows the example of the Anglo-Saxon statesmen, who do not hesitate to talk to the world, through the Press and the magazines. Count Okuma's views are those of a man who deals with practical affairs. There is no smell of sulphur or gun powder about him. He makes no suggestions in favor of a great navy, or the enlargement of the army. His thoughts flow entirely on industrial lines. If he knew what a few people around Fort street thought of his aggressive wickedness, he would be surprised. He gives a very sound reason for adhering to the policy of not increasing the territory of Japan, namely, that a country surrounded by the sea, does not need expansion. Those who have studied the situation in Japan for the last twenty years, have seen very clearly what her obvious policy should be. She has many statesmen who have also clearly seen it, though behind them are a people who do not see it.

The Japanese statesmen are in constant anxiety about the internal affairs of the Empire. They see, as some foreigners see, that the many divisions of the people, have not really assimilated, and they may, at any time, cause more than friction. The process of consolidation is tedious, because it involves social prejudices which are quite as strong as racial prejudices.

The Kobe Chronicle comments on the increasing moderation

of the Japanese Press, towards foreigners. At the same time, there are many reports which show that the common people are disposed to be somewhat aggressive towards the aliens. This is natural enough. It is the same feeling which prompts the patriotic American to twist the tail of the British lion. Many years will pass before "the man and brother" exuberance of sentiment will prevail over the world.

The Kobe Chronicle says that this spirit of moderation was shown during the discussion of the proposal to annex Hawaii to the United States. The leading journals were commendably moderate, "a moderation," it says, "which might even have been imitated with advantage in America."

It is well for us to study carefully our relations with our strong Oriental neighbor. Just so long as we are taking, and, moreover, must take the laborers from that country in order to maintain our great industry, in spite of the cries of the jingoes, it is just as well for us to become wisely informed about the way our neighbor on the West is thinking.

THE SALT LAKE CONGRESS.

We have received a copy of the "official proceedings of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Convention," held in Salt Lake City on July 14th, of this year.

Not the least prominent portions of the proceedings were the speeches of Mr. W. A. Kinney and Mr. L. A. Thurston, on behalf of the annexation of Hawaii. The texts of the speeches appear in full, and contain what we knew they would contain, a very clear, comprehensive statement of the advantages of annexation, in its bearings, on the foreign and domestic relations of the United States. Mr. Kinney, after sketching historically the origin and growth of the movement, finally put before the Congress, the final proposition, that "the partition of the ways between Hawaii and the United States has come, and the United States must make her choice for now and for all time." This is a bold statement, and it is, perhaps, "the wisdom of the hour."

The course of events in the Pacific is subject to so many unknown and immeasurable influences, it is quite impossible to indicate what it will be. Under present conditions, it seems as if Mr. Kinney were correct, and it is the argument for immediate action which has the most telling force in Washington. But we have some belief that there cannot be any parting of the ways. Behind the present policy of American statesmen is a force, which will control, and dictate to them. A majority of these statesmen may reject annexation, for the time being. But behind them are the growing commercial forces, which after sleeping a deep sleep in America, have now awakened and will, we believe, allow no parting of the ways. This view, however, does not detract from the force and eloquence of Mr. Kinney's speech.

Mr. Thurston's speech was another statement of the "eighteen objections" raised against annexation, and the answers to them. All of the objections are met boldly, seriously and effectively.

The attitude of the Congress was favorable to the Hawaiian delegates. Mr. Varian of Utah made a brief speech in opposition to the resolution endorsing annexation. He objected to the granting of citizenship to the natives, and wanted to know how the Islands would be governed as a territory, and closed by asking what the end would be, if the American Government began to add more distant territory. No other of the members of the Congress seemed to share his apprehensions, or seemed to think there was such awful peril in taking a handful of earth

some few miles away from the Coast.

The Congress itself is another evidence of the growing separation of sentiment between the Eastern and Western sections of America. The Eastern men were not invited to attend its meetings. It drew the line at the Mississippi valley. It seemed to regard the vast people to the Eastward as either indifferent or lukewarm. It created in a certain sense, sectional lines. The irrigation question, the transportation question, the Nicaragua canal project are questions of the pocket in the West. The active men of that section are not engaged in philanthropy. It is the material West they hope to develop, and they propose to do it, even if the East will not help them. As the Congress was made up mainly of silver men, the East was distrustful, and its Press made little reference to it.

The failure of the Eastern people to notice the proceedings of this important Congress is only another piece of evidence, showing the enormous extent, and varied interest of the American people. It is almost impossible for one section to take any interest in the personal affairs of the other, and this relation will express itself in politics sooner or later, though without danger, it is hoped, to political unity, in spite of the fears of the students.

MINISTER WOODFORD.

Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, the Minister of the United States at the Spanish Court, has practised law in New York City since 1858. He has no superior as a rhetorical speaker. He is not convincing. He makes little impression on juries. He is cold, and his eye is not sympathetic. He studies his political speeches with great care. His voice is well modulated and he uses it with great effect. No political orator in the State of New York, during the last thirty years, with the exception of Mr. Depew, has been in more demand by the Republican committees. But there never was humor, or real pathos in his words, and the political leaders generally got the impression that he was "speaking a piece." They never gave him any official compensation, beyond that of the empty office of Lieutenant Governor. He lacked the elements, which make a man popular, and at the same time never had those which commanded the highest respect. And, he "never worked for nothing." He believed in compensation and got it. His law partner, Rich, was one of the executors of the celebrated "Fayerweather will," in which the old leather merchant left millions to the colleges, and, in order to prevent miscarriage of his plans, left much of the money to his executors absolutely, with secret instructions as to its disposition. The Courts broke this arrangement up, as the Law is a suspicious creature, and has no great confidence in the honesty of men, who get money absolutely by will, with a secret promise to do good with it, after the maker of the will is dead. They generally begin to do good to themselves first, and then extend their charities. Gov. Woodford will do nothing rash in his capacity as Minister to Spain. The President may have selected him for the post, because of his very cold nature, and freedom from sudden inspirations.

"CONCORDE."

The inflexible stubbornness, with which our esteemed cotemporaries insist on misunderstanding or misrepresenting us, reminds us of an anecdote connected with a riot in London, many years ago. During the celebration of the Duke of Wellington's birthday, the French Minister, in honor of the occasion, lighted up his residence at night, and placed the words "Concorde"

in large illuminated letters over the gate. A crowd of people stopped to look at it. Suddenly an ignorant man in the crowd, reading it, pronounced it as if it were spelled "conquered," and shouted out, "E says we're conquered"! The mob took it up. "We're conquered are we? 'eave a brick at hit." A gentleman standing near said to an angry laborer, with a cobble stone in his hand, "Concorde, my friend, means good will." "Blowed if we be conquered by French monkeys," and the cobble stone went over the wall. The gate was broken down, the windows were smashed, and the crowd finally dispersed by the police and the guards. Whenever a flight of "cotemporary" grass pellets flies in through the editorial window, we say, "Ah! more of that Concorde business!"

We may have a few insignificant faults, but to be ashamed of our own music is not one of them. The English papers, of late have severely criticised the importation into England of many musicians, and the public distrust in home talent. On close investigation, it appears that their home talent is appearing in foreign skins and feathers. As Smith of Whitechapel, is not appreciated by the British public, when he blows a brass instrument, he calls himself Smitoffsky, is encased at the foot lights, and the critics approve. At a country ball in Lancashire, the "Pink Magyar Band" was engaged, there was a dispute about the beer allowance for the band. It quit playing and one of the members remarked, that "he was blowed if he'd play any more 'bally' music, if he didn't get more 'bally' beer." Our local civilization, thanks to Professor Berger and others, furnishes no such incongruities. On the other hand, we have an original native article, that Beethoven, even in his best moments, could not supply, nor could our native music, in its best moments, supply that which Beethoven furnished.

Not Dr. Watt.

MR. EDITOR:—The statement made at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday that the Government physician at Lihue had not given entire satisfaction did not refer to Dr. Watt. WILLIAM O. SMITH, President, Board of Health. Honolulu, October 7, 1897.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

"Klondickets," says the New Orleans Picayune, "is the latest word, and it hails all the way from Hawaii." No, it doesn't. It hails from San Francisco, and from this column.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Now if Hawaii will plead guilty, as the Chicago Tribune remarks, the arbitration may proceed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

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